

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Anesthetics.

V-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80459

Author : Mar'yasina, E. M.; Talantova, I. V.; Khrakmaleva, R. S.;
Nadaychik, L. V.; Kozlov, V. N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Influence of Narcosis on Quantitative and Qualitative
Blood Indicators

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. rabot. Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myasn. i molochn.
prom-sti, 1958, vyp. 5, 95-98

Abstract : In a narcotic condition in rabbits, caused by the internal
introduction of 150 mg/kg of chloralhydrate or 45 mg/kg
hexenal in 4 ml of a physiological solution in the course
of 2 minutes, the quantity of Hb and erythrocytes in the
blood did not change essentially, but the quantity of
leukocytes, the content of ionized calcium, and the
concentration of hydrogen ions did decrease. After the
animals were awakened, the indicators mentioned were reduced.

Card 1/1

GOLUB, S.I.; KHRAKOVSKAYA, E.M.

Temperature effect on the luminescence of silver halides. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:521-523 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. I.I.Mechnikova.

L 4177-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(l)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(e)

ACC NR: AP5024405JD/HR/HR/JO MJW(GL)/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0083/0083

INVENTOR: Kstulin, G. V.; Zimina, L. N.; Kosheleva, G. F.; Topilin, V. V.; Boyarinova, A. P.; Tsvetkova, V. K.; Khatalakh, R. P.; Shnyakin, M. B.; Polyakov, K. M.; Mel'nikov, M. V.; Belyakova, K. A.; Il'in, A. A.; Morozov, B. S.; Bogdanovskiy, S. P.; Khramovskaya, P. S.

OMI: none

TITLE: Wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy. Class 40, No. 173418 (announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. Bardin (Tsentrallyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii); z-d "Elektrostal" im. I. P. Tevosyan)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel alloy, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, carbon containing alloy, beryllium containing alloy, cerium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a wrought, heat-resistant, nickel-base alloy with improved mechanical properties and weldability. The alloy contains 17 to 20% chromium, 0-12% molybdenum, 0-6% tungsten, 2-3% titanium, 1-2% aluminum, 0.1% max carbon, 6% max iron, 0.01% max sulfur, 0.01% max phosphorus, 0.5% max manganese, 0.6% max silicon, 0.01% max boron, and 0.02% max cerium. (AL)

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/28

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.245

KHRAKOVSKIY, M., Inzh.

Stand for straightening wheel disks. Avt. transp. 43 no.6:42
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

YAKOVLEV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; RAKOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; LIRMAN,
G.M., inzh., retsenzent; KHRAKOVSKIY, Ye.M., inzh., red.;
MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[[Operation of d.c. electric locomotives and their maintenance]
Upravlenie elektrovozami postoiannogo toka i obsluzhivanie ikh.
Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshche-
niia, 1961. 269 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electric locomotives)

PAVLOV, Yu.V., inzh. (Moskva-Irkutsk); KHRAKOVSKIY, Yo.M., inzh.
(Moskva-Irkutsk)

From Moscow to the shores of Lake Baikal. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5
no.9:9-12 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric railroads)

SIDOROV, Nikolay Ivanovich, inzh.; PRUDYUS, Anatoliy Semenovich,
inzh.; KHRAKOVSKIY, Ye.M., red.

[Layout and operation of an electric locomotive] Kak
ustroen i rabotaet elektrovoz. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Transport, 1964. 235 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KHRAKOVSKIY, Yefim Mikhaylovich; KANTER, A.I., red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,
tekhn. red.

[Present-day transportation] Sovremennyyi transport. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Znanie." (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Tekhniko-
ekonomicheskii fakul'tet, no.9) (MIRA 16:10)
(Transportation)

KHRAKOVSKIY, Yefim Mikhaylovich. Prinimal uchastiye PAVLOVSKIY,
V.V., inzh.; KANTER, A.I., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn.
red.

[Modern transportation] Sovremenniy transport. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Znanie." No.2. 1963. 55 p. (Narodnyi univer-
sitet kul'tury: Tekhniko-ekonomicheskii fakul'tet, no.10)
(MIRA 17:2)

KHRAKCVSKIY, Yu.I., inzh.

Establishing norms for operation completion in construction.
Transp. stroi. 11 no.7:34-36 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Standards, Engineering)

AKHLIBINSKIY, Boris Vladimirovich; KHRALENKO, Nikolay Ivanovich;
ZUBEKHIN, P.T., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[A marvel of our times] Chudo nashego vremeni; kibernetika
i problemy razvitiia. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1963. 137 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Cybernetics) (Philosophy)

AKHLIBINSKIY, Boris Vladimirovich; KHRALENKO, Nikolay Ivanovich;
SINYAKOV, Yu.I., red.; PRESNOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[... Plus chemicalization]... Plus khimizatsiia. Lenin-
grad, Lenizdat, 1964. 77 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Chemistry, Technical--Research)
(Agricultural chemistry)

ZLOBIN, Yu.A.; KHRAMCHENKO, N.A.

Some ecological and phytocoenotic characteristics of common
heather (*Calluna vulgaris* Hill.) at the eastern border of its
range. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:125-130 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy botaniki Tyumenskogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta.

(Siberia, Western--Heather)

LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V.; SKOBEYEV, I.K.; KHRAMCHENKO, S.I.

Pyrite behavior in the process of roasting sulfide gold-bearing
concentrates. TSvet. met. 33 no.10:44-51 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gold ores) (Ore dressing)

KHRAMCHENKOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluating structural properties of materials for a chill
mold. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.11:50-52 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KHRAMCHENKOV, S.I., smenny inzh.

Automatic regulation of the power supply of SPD-59 apparatus.
Avtom., telem.i svyaz' 6 no.4:38-39 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Lineyno-apparatnyy zal Rizhskey distantsii signalizatsii i
svyazi Latvyskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Electronic equipment)
(Electric power supply to apparatus)

KHRAMCHENKOV, V.A.; KOKOREVA, Ye.N.; BURAK, I.N.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1355 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Burak).
(Molecular weights)

KARAMCHENKOV V. A.

0706/38018

THE 1990S: A NEW ERA

polymer substantially halobromine by transfer from paraffinaceous carbon.

Spawning grounds: On West Island. Spawning laid out by birds; probably laid out by Karyn.

[illegible]

REMARKS: This book is intended for technical personnel engaged in the maintenance and utilization of amphibious tanks.

[illegible]

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AN AN OVERVIEW OF THE QUALITY OF RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

Authors: J. J. HARRISON. (Central Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals, P. O. Box 100000, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Quantitative Determination of Copper, Cadmium, and Lead in Aqueous Solutions (Nagao Chemical and Technological Institute, Japan) (Nagao, T., and T. Nakagawa, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, 1964, 10, 1033).

BRUNER, A.H., B.P. GUNST, V.S. HENRY, R.A. CHAZZALLIER, V.A. DRENNING,
and R.L. VICKS (with James L. Va. Karpovs) (Physics and Chemistry
17th - Radiocontraction Method of Determining

Terebinthine Island $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ The authors have also
 begun in benzene-toluene and finally by reaction of $(\text{Y})_2\text{O}$

Fraction of Impurities in Certain Pure Substances

outstanding or significant
in the conduct of

Barilayev, S. Ye. (MVD Internal Affairs Department). Use of the Spectrophotometer in Analysis of Inert Gases and Determination of Small Quantities of Ammonia in Them.

ment, B.F. [MAY listed L.Ya. Karpova]. Concerning the Problem of the Characteristics of High-Purity Semiconductor Materials

hydrolyzable, S.M., S.F., Vanillinurea, and A.I. Koudrenkina (Gardner)
(State Institute of Pure Metals). Spectrochemical Analysis of Elements
Silicon, Silicon Monoxide, Hydrofluoric Acid, Nitric Acid, and Hydro-

28938

S/063/61/006/004/007/010
A057/A129

15.8160

112214

AUTHORS: Khramchenkov, V. A., Zimin, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of gamma-irradiation from Co^{60} on perfluorodienesPERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D. I. Mendeleeva
v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 468-469

TEXT: The effect of gamma-irradiation from a Co^{60} source on perfluoro-octadiene and perfluorododecadiene was investigated, two difficultly volatile fractions of the products of radiolysis were separated, and the infrared spectra were compared to those of the non-irradiated substances. Static irradiation was carried out with integral doses of $0.948 \cdot 10^{22}$ - $1.43 \cdot 10^{22}$ ev/g at 18 - 25°C in sealed, evacuated ampoules. After irradiation the liquid phase was distilled ($2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ torr) and the separated fractions were identified by elemental analysis, molecular weight, cryoscopically, and refractometrically (Tables 1, 2). The two difficultly volatile fractions no. 3 (Table 1) and no. 2 (Table 2) were also compared by infrared spectroscopy. The number of double bonds is, according to the molecular refraction, in this fraction two times smaller than in the sum of three molecules of the initial substances. The decrease in number of double bonds by formation of

Card 1/3

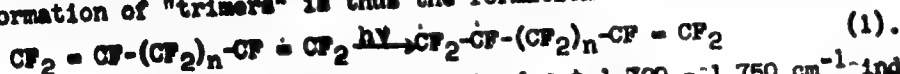
28938

S/063/61/006/004/007/010

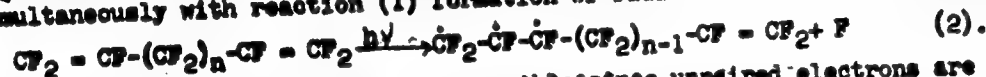
A057/A129

Effect of gamma-irradiation from Co^{60} on perfluorodienes

"trimers" after irradiation is also proved by infrared spectra, which show a decrease in the bands corresponding to the double bond. The primary process resulting in formation of "trimers" is thus the formation of free radicals:



The infrared spectra show weak absorption bands at $1,720 - 1,750 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ indicating the presence of double bonds in the group $\text{R}_2\text{CF} = \text{CF}-\text{R}_2$ ($\nu = 1,733 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the "trimers" and also formation of an absorption band corresponding to the group $-\text{CF}_3$ ($\nu = 715 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) is observed. An increase in the absorption in the long-wave range of the spectrum indicates formation of cycles, i.e., the absorption band in the region $950 - 1,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. According to spectroscopical data it can be assumed that simultaneously with reaction (1) formation of radicals can occur according to



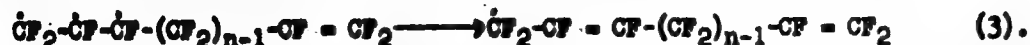
The existence of such a radical is possible since unpaired electrons are not localized on the carbon atom and react with the adjoining fluorine atoms resulting in cyclization of the carbon chain. Apparently also formation of double bonds occurs in the present case according to:

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28938

S/063/61/006/004/007/010

Effect of gamma-irradiation from Co^{60} on perfluorodienes A057/A129



Since the concentration of radicals formed by equation (1) is greater than the concentration of radicals formed according to equation (2) the splitted-off fluorine atom joins the radical according to:



Radicals formed according to equations (1) and (4) participate in formation of the "trimer". There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 5 non-Soviet-bloc, 2 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1960

Card 3/5

35003
S/190/62/004/003/023/023
B145/B101

15.8160
11.2214
AUTHOR:

Khranchenkov, V. A.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of hydrogen-containing fluoro-olefins

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 471

TEXT: The effect of Co^{60} γ -radiation upon the compounds $\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}-\text{CF}_3$ (I), $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CF}-\text{CF}_3$ (II), $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_2$ (III) was investigated to find out whether fluoro-olefins are capable of radiation polymerization, and to establish general laws for radiochemical processes in organofluorine systems. The samples were irradiated in sealed molybdenum-glass ampuls at room temperature. The ampuls were then cooled in liquid nitrogen and opened. The irradiation of I produces a monomer-soluble polymer (fine white powder, well soluble in acetone). The molecular weight is 6-7 times that of the monomer. At an irradiation intensity of 30 r/sec and an integral dose of $1.49 \cdot 10^{21}$ ev/g, the monomer polymerizes to form a transparent brittle block (radiochemical yield $G_n = 354$ molecules per 100 ev). In the irradiation
Card 1/2

Radiation polymerization of...

S/190/62/004/003/023/023
3145/B101

tion of II a rubber-like monomer-soluble polymer ($G_n = 45.5$) is formed. In the irradiation of III, a nonvolatile liquid of molecular weight 642 ($G_n = 23.8$) is formed. These data show that the radiation polymerization of the monomers concerned is sharply slowed down. Apparently, this is explained both by the cleavage of CF_3 groups taking place during irradiation, which rapidly puts an end to the chain reaction, and by the rapid course of the chain transfer reaction. This explanation is backed both by the IR spectra of the polymers (bands being characteristic of double bonds of the $-CF=CH_2$ type, etc.), and by the epr spectra. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1961

Card 2/2

21979

S/020/61/137/005/023/026
B101/B203

5.5400(1273, 1282, 1160)

AUTHORS:

Pomerantsev, N. M., Khramchenkov, V. A., Sumin, L. V.,
and Zimin, A. V.

TITLE:

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of irradiated perfluoro
octadiene and perfluoro dodecadiene

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 5, 1961, 1153-1154

TEXT: For complicated molecules, the interpretation of the infrared spectrum is rendered difficult because the absorption bands of the individual functional groups are superimposed. In the nuclear magnetic resonance (nmr) spectrum, however, the lines of the groups are well discernible. This is proved by the nmr spectra, taken by the authors, of the F^{19} nuclei in non-irradiated and irradiated perfluoro octadiene and perfluoro dodecadiene. Irradiation was conducted at room temperature with Co^{60} (integral dosis $\sim 10^{22}$ $ev.g^{-1}$). The apparatus for the recording of spectra will be described in a separate paper. The CF_3 group of

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21979

S/020/61/137/005/023/026
B101/B203

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra ...

trifluoro acetic acid was used as a reference standard for the chemical shift δ of F^{19} . Figs. 1, 2 show the data obtained, δ being calculated from the equation $\delta = 10^5(H_{\text{stand}} - H_{\text{sample}})/H_{\text{stand}}$, where H_{stand} is the value of the field resonance for the standard, H_{sample} is that for the fluorine of the group investigated. According to data published on fluorine compounds containing F and C only, the absorption bands of F^{19} nuclei of the CF group lie in strong fields, those of the CF_2 group in weak fields, and those of the CF_3 group in even weaker fields. On the basis of these facts, the spectra obtained are interpreted as follows: The intensive band at $\delta = 5.5$ should consist of a series of unresolved lines corresponding to F^{19} nuclei of the CF_2 groups in the molecules $CF_2=CF-(CF_2)_4-CF=CF_2$ and $CF_2=CF-(CF_2)_8-CF=CF_2$. The lines of CF lying in the stronger field were not observed, probably due to their low intensity. The spectra of irradiated compounds differed from those of

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1970

S/020/61/137/005/023/026
B101/B203

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra ...

non-irradiated compounds by lines in weak fields. They are ascribed to the CF_3 groups, which had also been proven by infrared spectroscopy. Some changes in the bands of CF_2 groups should be due to the formation of branched structures. Their interpretation might be possible in the case of a better resolution. The bands of irradiated samples are wider than those of non-irradiated ones. This is explained by the viscosity of irradiated samples. Measurements at higher temperatures should lead to better resolved spectra. There are 2 figures and 4 non-Soviet-bloc references. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: J. A. Pople, W. G. Schneider, H. J. Bernstein, High-resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, N.Y., 1959; H. S. Gutowsky, C. J. Hoffman, J. Chem. Phys., 19, 1259 (1951); A. Saika, W. P. Slichter, J. Chem. Phys., 22, 26 (1954); N. Muller, P. C. Lauterber, G. F. Svatos, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 1807 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

PRESENTED: November 17, 1960, by V. A. Kargin, Academician
Card 3/4

ALEKSENKO, Yu.N.; KHRAMCHENKOV, V.A.

Thermal stability of the organic coolant monoisopropylidiphenyl.
Atom. energ. 13 no.1:47-50 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Nuclear reactors) (Biphenyl)

S/844/62/000/000/073/129
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Zimin, A. V., Verina, A. D., Khramchenkov, V. A. and Churmanteyev, S. V.

TITLE: Radiochemical halogenation of benzene by $C_2F_3Cl_3$ and C_3F_6

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 420-425

TEXT: Radiation-initiated halogenation of C_6H_6 by $C_2F_3Cl_3$ was studied in static and in flowing samples, and that by C_3F_6 in static experiments only. Halogenation products were separated by condensations and were studied by chemical analysis and their physical properties. Pure $C_2F_3Cl_3$ on exposure to radiation evolved halogens ($G_{Cl_2}/G_{F_2} = 4.3$) while pure C_3F_6 gave fluorocarbon compounds

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Radiochemical halogenation ...

S/844/62/000/000/073/129
D214/D307

($C_{14}F_{26}$, $C_{22}F_{38}$, $C_{23}F_{42}$, $C_{39}F_{80}$) formed from $CF_2 = \dot{C}F$ and $\dot{C}F_3$. Halogenated benzenes were the main products only when high proportions of the halogenating agents were used. C_6H_6 proved stable to irradiation and, with $C_2F_3Cl_3$, gave $C_8H_5F_3Cl_2$, $C_8H_5F_2Cl_3$, $C_8H_4F_3Cl_3$ and $C_8H_4F_4Cl_4$. Halogenation was progressive as was shown by varying the exposure time. The primary products are obtained by the interaction of $C_2F_2Cl_3$ and F (20%) or $C_2F_3Cl_2$ and Cl (80%) with C_6H_6 across the double bond. Halogenation of C_6H_6 by C_3F_6 gave products containing benzene rings and side-chains. Compounds with 1 benzene ring and a 3-C side chain were the primary products while those with side chains of more than 3-C were obtained by the interaction of C_6H_6 with a higher molecular weight fluorocarbon radical. Products with 2 or more benzene rings are secondary. For the understanding of the mechanism more data are required. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

h32h6
S/844/62/000/000/108/129
D408/D307

102214 (61) 2-001
AUTHORS: Khranchenko, V. A. and Zimin, A. V.

TITLE: The action of Co^{60} γ radiation on perfluorodienes

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 634-637

TEXT: The authors studied the action of Co^{60} γ radiation on perfluorooctadiene at 60°C and on perfluorododecadiene at $18 - 25^\circ\text{C}$, under vacuum, in sealed molybdenum glass ampoules. The doses were 0.948×10^{22} and 1.43×10^{22} ev/g respectively. After irradiation the liquid phases were fractionated and the light fractions were identified by cryoscopic determination of their molecular weights and by their molar refractions. Comparison of the ir spectra of the heavy fractions with those of the original materials indicated that the heavy fractions consisted of materials having molecular weights three times as great as those of the original dienes, and each tri-

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The action of Co^{60} ...

3/844/62/000/000/108/129
D408/D307

mer molecule contained half as many double bonds as were present in three molecules of the original material. Ir spectra of the trimers also indicated that a double bond was present in the group $\text{R}_\text{F}-\text{CF}-\text{CF}-\text{R}'_\text{F}$, the presence of the group $-\text{CF}_3$, and the formation of a cyclic structure. From the results the authors concluded that the following radicals were formed during irradiation: $\text{CF}_2-\text{CF}-(\text{CF}_2)_n-$, $-\text{CF}-\text{CF}_2$, $\text{CF}_2-\text{CF}-\text{CF}-(\text{CF}_2)_{n-1}-\text{CF}-\text{CF}_2$, $\text{CF}_2-\text{CF}-\text{CF}-(\text{CF}_2)_{n-1}-\text{CF}-\text{CF}_2$, and $\text{CF}_3-\text{CF}-(\text{CF}_2)_n-\text{CF}-\text{CF}_2$; all four radicals probably participate in the formation of the trimers. The authors thank Academician I. L. Knunyants for supplying the materials and Professor B. A. Alekseyev for initiating the present work. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

8/020/63/149/002/021/028
B117/B186

AUTHOR: Khranchenkov, V. A.

TITLE: Radiation-induced polymerization of fluoro-olefins

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 2, 1963, 338-340

TEXT: The author studied the polymerization of some fluoro-olefins when they were irradiated with γ -rays of Co^{60} in "mass" at 20 - 25° in molybdenum glass tubes. The yields indicated chain reactions. These and the character of the oligomers obtained, as well as the polymerization rate as a function of radiation intensity, showed that the polymerizability of the fluoro-olefins studied depended on the position of hydrogen in the molecule. 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-propene-1 polymerizes most readily, probably because it lacks conjugation of the double bond with the C-F bond in position 1, and 1,2,3,3,3-pentafluoro-propene-1 with C-F in position 1 is less polymerizable. C-F bond in position 2 does not considerably affect polymerization, which may be seen from the approximately equal yields and similar character of the oligomers obtained by irradiation of perfluoro-propylene and 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-propene-1. Prolonged time of irradiation retards the polymerization process, which indicates

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Radiation-induced polymerization of ...

S/020/63/149/002/021/028
B117/B186

radiochemical side reactions. In the case of 1,2,3,3,3- and 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-propene-1 such a retardation already occurs at a low degree of polymerization. 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-propene-1 polymerizes up to conversion of ~80% with constant rate. Apparently in this case a polymerization of the monomer, is supplemented by a cross-linking of the resultant polymer caused by irradiation. Disproportionation of polymer radicals with perfluorinated radicals which have a low diffusibility is thought to be the cause of the formation of low-molecular products. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

PRESENTED: November 19, 1962, by S. S. Medvedev, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042261

S/0089/4/017/001/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Khranchenkov, V. A.

TITLE: Radiation chemical processes in radiolysis of fluorocarbons

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: fluorocarbon, perfluorodiene, radiolysis, radiation sensitivity, fluorine corrosion, perfluorodiene destruction, perfluorodiene polymerization

ABSTRACT: A determination has been made of the composition and chemical yields of the condensed and gaseous products of radiolysis of wax-like triafluoro-1,15-hexadecadiene (I) and liquid dodecafluoro-1,11-dodecadiene (II). The choice of a solid and a liquid perfluorodiene was dictated by the desire to study the effect of the state of aggregation on radiation chemical processes. Samples of (I) and (II) in evacuated molybdenum glass ampuls were irradiated at room temperature with γ -radiation from a Co^{60} source. The composition of the radiolysis product was determined from their infrared absorption spectra, and the chemical yields were calculated. Experimental data indicated that the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042261

main gaseous products of radiolysis of both I and II are SiF_4 and C_3F_8 . Two fractions were obtained by vacuum distillation of the condensed products of radiolysis of I or II: one was light and low melting and the other, polymeric and high melting. The presence of SiF_4 and the absence of CF_4 in the gas phase are thought to be indicative of the formation of molecular fluorine (in the radiolysis of fluorocarbons) which reacts with SiO_2 , a component of the glass. The absence of CF_4 and insignificant amounts of C_2F_6 and C_4F_{10} in the gas phase lead to the assumption that there is localization of excitation energy in the fluorocarbon chain and that the C-F bond is formed by the reaction of a heavy fluorocarbon radical with a fluorine atom. The fluorocarbon radicals may also be split by a dissociation mechanism. It is shown that the decomposition of the fluorocarbon chain predominates over polymerization (cross-linking) of the molecules in the radiolysis of the solid phase (I) as opposed to the liquid phase (II). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Sep63

ATD PRESS: 3063

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: G-C, OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

38078-65 EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EF /EMP(j)/T/
EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4/t-10/Fel Lu-4 Jn/DJ/CG/CS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5007895

S/0000/64/000/000/0005/0015

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, Yu. N.; Khranchenkov, V. A.

TITLE: Radiation stability of technical monoisopropylbiphenyl at different temperatures

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya poprimeneniyu organicheskikh teplonositeley-zamedliteley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Research on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 5-15

TOPIC TAGS: organic cooled reactor, power reactor, reactor coolant, thermal reactor, radiation polymerization, monoisopropylbiphenyl, coolant radiation stability

ABSTRACT: The build-up of high-boiling products of radiolysis in technical monoisopropylbiphenyl at different temperatures was investigated, as well as the effect of heat treating irradiated monoisopropylbiphenyl on this process. The monoisopropylbiphenyl specimen contained 15% biphenyl and about 5% heavier products, chiefly diisopropylbiphenyl. The dosage rate was approximately 30-40 Mrad/hr. and the heat treatment temperature range was 350-380C. Low temperature radiolysis

Card 1/2 1

L 38078-65

ACCESSION NR: AT500789/5

was carried at 2-3 gauge atmospheres of technical nitrogen and high-temperature radiolysis was carried out at 5-10 gauge atmospheres of technical nitrogen. It is pointed out that the process of radiation polymerization of monoisopropylbiphenyl at high temperatures has a complex character and cannot be investigated as the result of the additive pile-up of radiation and thermal effects. In addition, the composition of the high-boiling products is not constant and depends significantly on both the integral radiation dose and the temperature of radiolysis. In the case of radiolysis at 360-380C, the thermally stable, high-boiling product is close to tetraphenyl. In the case of radiolysis at 200-300C, the radiation-chemical yield of high-boiling products decreases. The authors conclude that 350C is the maximum permissible working temperature for monoisopropylbiphenyl in nuclear reactors. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 36732-65 EWG(j)/EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/ENP(j)/
T'WEP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-l/Pr-l/Ps-l/Peb/Pu-l DJ/GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5007896

S/0000/64/000/000/0016/0030

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, Yu. N.; Brodskiy, A. M.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.; Khranchenkov, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators based on completely hydrogenated terphenyls

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organicheskikh teplonositeley i zamedlitateley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Research on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 16-30

TOPIC TAGS: organic cooled reactor, power reactor, reactor coolant, thermal reactor, radiation polymerization, heat transfer agent, moderator, hydrogenated terphenyl, biphenyl

ABSTRACT: This article presents a method for preparing heat-transfer agents, the results of investigations on their behavior in the process of radiothermal conversions in ampoule tests and in a circulating reactor, as well as the changes in thermophysical and physico-chemical properties of these compounds. The incompletely hydrogenated terphenyls (HTP) were obtained by fractional crystallization of different bottoms at 400 - 420C, from which 6% biphenyl, 8 - 10% orthoterphenyl, 24% metaterphenyl and 24% paraterphenyl were obtained. Investigations of the

L 36732-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007896

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radiothermal stability of HTP were carried out in three directions: 1) investigations of the thermal stability in the absence of radiation; 2) investigations of radiation stability at different temperatures under conditions of ampoule irradiation; 3) investigations of radiothermal stability under working conditions for a loop experiment on a reactor. These tests were conducted in stainless-steel ampoules in an atmosphere of technical nitrogen and lasted for 200 hrs. Measurements were also made of the content of the high-boiling product, kinematic viscosity of the specimen, and the molecular weight of the high-boiling product. The authors show that radiolysis of HTP at 350 - 380C leads to the formation of gaseous, high-boiling and low-boiling products. In addition, the composition of the products forming during radiolysis at 350 - 370C indicates flow in the latter along with the reactions of condensation, dehydrogenation and cracking. It is also pointed out that there was no formation or precipitation in the form of particles or films of any insoluble products. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 17 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii, Moscow (Institut of Atomic Energy)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *do*

L 38079-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/RPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EPA(bb)-2
EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Peb/Pu-4 22/DJ/GS/RM 67
67
B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5007901

S/0000/64/000/000/0078/0094

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, Yu. N.; Vasil'yev, I. N.; Rokhlova, L. P.; Khrumchenkov,
V. A.; Yaroslavtsev, B. Ye.

TITLE: Changes in some of the thermophysical characteristics of monoisopropyl-
biphenyl and hydroterphenyl during radiolysis 19

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu
organicheskikh teplonositeley-zamedlitateley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Re-
search on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power re-
actors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 78-94

TOPIC TAGS: thermal reactor, nuclear power plant, power reactor, organic cooled
reactor, reactor coolant, radiolysis, coolant, thermophysical property isopro-
pylbiphenyl, hydroterphenyl

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the thermophysical characteristics of radiolysis was
investigated for products in which this process is accompanied by simultaneous
formation of low-boiling compounds. Hydroterphenyl and monoisopropylbiphenyl
were tested for kinematic viscosity and density after being subjected to differ-
ent radiation doses under different temperature conditions. The change in spe-

Card 1/2

L 38079-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007901

cific heat for specimens of monoisopropylbiphenyl was also determined. The specimens were irradiated in both aluminum and quartz ampoules and in loop plants at between 30 and 80 Mrad/hr. The monoisopropylbiphenyl specimens were irradiated at 370 - 380C. The results of measurements show that for temperatures over 100C, the dependence of the viscosity of monoisopropylbiphenyl on a 0 - 25% content of high-boiling products and a 200 - 300C radiolysis temperature can be determined within $\pm 20\%$. The density of monoisopropylbiphenyl was measured at 20 - 220C on specimens containing 5, 13.45, 24.75 and 39.75% high-boiling products. The viscosity of hydroterphenyl was measured after irradiation at 50C and its relative viscosity was also determined at 20C as a function of the high-boiling content. The density of hydroterphenyl subjected to radiolysis in a loop plant at 350C was also determined. The authors conclude that, in order to use hydroterphenyl in a nuclear plant, the operating conditions should be selected so that radiolysis of the heat-transfer agent does not impair its heat-transfer characteristics. Orig. art. has: 23 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

me
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000790

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/005/0375/0378

AUTHOR: Khranchenkov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of polymer products in the radiolysis of mixtures of hexafluorobenzene with perfluorocyclohexane and perfluorononane

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 375-378

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, polymer structure, radiolysis, nuclear reactor material, gamma irradiation, neutron irradiation

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of appropriate published data, the author has determined the dependence of the formation of high-boiling-point products (polymers) in neutron and γ irradiation of mixtures of hexafluorobenzene with perfluorocyclohexane and n-perfluorononane, on the concentration of the hexafluorobenzene. The purpose of the investigation was to check on the suitability of the substances for use in nuclear installations and their radiation-thermal endurance. The irradiation procedure and the method of separating the high-boiling-point radiolysis products are described in detail. The irradiation was carried out at 50C in a water-filled experimental channel of the VVR-2 reactor. The dose was of the order of 60 Mrad. The radiolysis products were separated by distillation. The test results suggest that hexafluorobenzene exerts an inhibiting action during the radiolysis of the perfluorocyclohexane, and that in the radiolysis of n-perfluorononane, the hexafluorobenzene plays the role of

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.15: 678.7

ACC NR: AP7000790

an agent that initiates the polymerization. Further tests on the subject are being continued. The author thanks I. P. Prokudin for supplying the compounds. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

S/182/60/000/012/010/010
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Roythurd, S.L.; Khrumchenko, V.I.; Sorokin, A.I.; Yakubenok, I.N.; Mikheylichenko, B.P.

TITLE: Improving the K864 Hot Stamping Press Design

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No.12, pp.44-46

TEXT: The Chelyabinsk plant im. Ordzhonikidze is producing a 1,600-ton hot stamping crank press, "K864", making 75 strokes of 300 mm height a minute, having a 49.7-ton cast iron frame of two parts joined with tie bolts. A team from NIITEKhMASH institute of the Chelyabinsk sovmarkhoz and the plant investigated the press in work at (not named) plants. The following faults were stated. Mismatched valve operation repeatedly causes too early clutching before retraction of the brake, and the brake cylinder bracket becomes torn off. The control panel is too near the work space, and the push buttons are damaged by die replacements. The safety fencing obstructs access to the oil piping, and the piping is too easily damaged (must be sunk into the frame and closed with covers). The blind bore housing the brake band shackle axle makes replacement too difficult. The

Card 1/2

Improving the K864 Hot Stamping Press Design

S/182/60/000/012/010/010
A161/A030

tie bolt holes in the frame must be enlarged for heating (for tubular electric heaters are not available). Plastics are not used on the "K864" and other similar presses, though 700 kg bronze are needed for the slide guides alone. The frame base is too small, and the press swings. Replacement of the broken lever on the top ejector, or any other repair on it is not possible without removing the slide. A scale is needed for setting the wedge-shaped press table. The friction clutch splines wear too fast. Debugging is estimated to cost 3-5% of the total press cost. It is recommended to study the electric drive and modernize it for automation; to raise the durability of the gear couple, and to design a load indicator suitable for shop work. Several minor design improvement suggestions are illustrated, including one made by Engineer N.F. Polovnev. The press is being further studied on a test stand. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

KHRAMCHENKOVA, S.P.

Effect of the alteration of distant points in the peripheral nervous system on the course of reflexes. Uch. zap. MGPI 169: 81-95 '62.

Paths of the transmission of effects on a reflex from a distant altered section. Uch. zap. MGPI 169: 97-100 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

KRAVCHENKO, A.I.; KHRAMCHENKOVA, S.P.

Antineoplastic activity of alkoxy derivatives of p'-bis
(β -chloroethyl)-aminomethyl-azobenzene. Vop.onk. 7 no.12:19-
26 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'nykh khimioterapii opukholey
(rukovod. - kand.biol.nauk V.A. Chernov) otdela khimioterapii
(rukovoditel' - prof. G.N. Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo instituta
im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(AZO COMPOUNDS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (ALKOXY GROUPS)

DOZORTSEVA, P.M.; KHRAMCHENKOVA, S.P.; GRUSHINA, A.A.

Pharmacology of aristolochic acid. Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:74-77
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya biokontrolya (zav. - kand.med.nauk Yu.I. Syrneva) i laboratoriya eksperimental'noy khimioterapii opukholey (rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk V.A.Chernov) otдела khimioterapii (rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze, Moskva. Submitted October 8, 1963.

60/49168

KHRAMCHENKOVA, Ye. V.

USSR/Medicine - Mercusol
Medicine - Therapy

Dec 48

"The Problem of Fractional Application of Mercusol,"
Ye. V. Khranchenkova, Clinic for Preliminary Study
of Therapeutics, Kryn Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin,
3/4 p

"Sov Med" No 12

Advantages of fractional doses of mercusol over a
single large dose appear to be: Symptoms of irri-
tation are less marked. Negative phase of action
is less frequent. Gives a better protection for the
patient against new accumulations of fluid in edema.

60/49168

KHRA MELASHVILI N.G.

KHRA MELASHVILI, N.G., professor.

Technique of surgery for ptosis. Sov.med.19 no.8:75- Ag '55
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.
(EYELIDS, diseases
ptosis, surg.,technic)

KHRAMELASHVILI, N. G.

KHRAMELASHVILI, N.G.

Dirofilaria repens under the conjunctiva [with summary in English].
Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 26 no.4:481-482 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir. instituta G.R.Khondadze, zav. kafedroy - prof. N.G.Khramelashvili, glavnyy vrach bol'nitsy Sh.G.Glonti).

(FILARIASIS, case reports

Dirofilaria repens under conjunctiva (Rus))

(CONJUNCTIVA diseases,

same)

KHRAMELASHVILI, N.G., prof.

Exophthalmos of the left eye caused by a tumor of the cheek. Vest.
oft. 70 no.6:41-42 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy glaznykh bolezney Tbilisskogo Gosudar-
stvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(NECK, neoplasms

mixed tumor causing exophthalmos of left eye, surg.)

(EXOPHTHALMOS, etiol. and pathogen.

mixed tumor of neck)

KHRAMELASHVILI, V.N., otv. red.; VAYL', I.M., red.izd-va;
SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Competition of the two systems; problems of economics]
Sorevnovanie dvukh sistem; problemy ekonomicheskoi nauki.
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnoy prob-
leme. "Ekonomicheskoye sorevnovaniye dvukh sistem i slabo-
razvityye strany."

SOLODOVNIKOV, V.G., glav. red.; KHRAMELASHVILI, V.N., zam. glav. red.;
GOLANSKIY, M.M., red.; DYKANSKIY, M.G., red.; KAMUSHER, K.G.,
red.; LITVIN, Z.V., red.; FITUNI, L.A., red.; CHERNYSHEV, P.M.,
red.; SHAPIRO, A.I., red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.;
GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[International economic organizations; handbook] Mezhdunarod-
nye ekonomicheskie organizatsii; spravochnik. 2., dop. izd.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 1108 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhduna-
rodnykh otnosheniy.
(International agencies--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

SULAKSHIN, S.S.; GREBENYUK, A.A.; BABUROV, V.I.; POBEZHIMOV, N.F.; ROZHKOV, V.P.;
KARAMENKOV, V.G.

Development and introduction of the BKS-1-TPI double core drill.
Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.1:57-59 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Core drilling—Equipment and supplies)

KHRAMENKOVA, D.P.

Facies variability of carbonate ores and rocks in the
Rudnichnoye ore deposit of the Lake Baikal region.
Sov.geol. 8 no.11:19-27 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut
mednoy promyshlennosti.

KHRAMENKOVA, R.M.

KHRAMENKOVA, R.M.; UTKIN, A.G.; ARTAMONOV, M.I., pomoshchnik mastera i uchashchiysya vechernego tekhnika; KORCHAGIN, A.T., pomoshchnik mastera i uchashchiysya vechernego tekhnika; ARKHIPOV, A.P., pomoshchnik mastera i uchashchiysya vechernego tekhnika.

Needed brochure on carpet weaving ("Mastering wide, double-sheeting Jacquard looms for carpet weaving" by B.E. Fedosenko. Reviewed by R.M. Khramenkova and others). Tekst. prom. 17 no.8: (MLRA 10:9)
66 Ag '57.

1. Zaveduyushchiy tekhnicheskoy bibliotekoy Lyuberetskogo kombinata (for Khramenkov).
2. Nachal'nik tkatskogo tsekha Lyuberetskogo kombinata (for Utkin).
(Jacquard weaving) (Fedosenko, B.E.)

FEDOSENKO, B.Ye.; KHRAMENKOVA, R.M.

Useful manual for workers engaged in wool manufacture ("Arrangement
and maintenance of machinery for wool weaving preparatory shops"
by M.N.Nikitin. Tekst.prom. 21 no.2:85 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture—Equipment and supplies)

KULIK, I.L.; PLECHOVA, Z.N.; KHRAMEYEVA, A.V.; KOSTYREV, V.V.; BEBESHKO, S.V.;
KUZ'MINA, N.K.

Zoological premises for the existence of natural tularemia foci in
the Chuvash A.S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 44 no.1:17-25 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR, Moskva,
Respublikanskaya sanigarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya,
Cheboksary, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i
Cheboksarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

KHRAMICHEVA, Z.A.

The wine making and fruit canning industries of southern
Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. ekon. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:141-168 '60.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Kazakhstan--Wine and wine making)

(Kazakhstan--Fruit, canned)

KHRAMIKHIN, F. G.

Sooruzheniye svarnykh metallicheskih rezervuarov dlya khraneniya nefteproduktov
[construction of welded metallic reservoirs for storing petroleum products, by]
A. S. Fal'kavich, F. G. Khramikhin, OM. Ivantsov, V. M. Orlov. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat,
1953.
445 p. Illus., tables, diagrs.

SO: N/5
735.6
.F1

KHRAMIKHIN, F.G.

ZHUKOV, V.I., inzhener; *KHRAMIKHIN, F.G.*, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
TSIKERMAN, L.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;
GOLUBENKOVA, L.A., redaktor; *PERSON, M.N.*, tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bituminous insulation of underground pipelines] Bitumnaia izolia-
tsiia podzemnykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.
i arkhitekture, 1954. 119 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Pipe) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Bitumen)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TSENTSIPER, E.B.,
vedushchiy redaktor; TROPIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[A collection of summaries of research papers of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Construction during 1954] Sbornik annotatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot VNIISROI-nefti za 1954 g. Pod obshchei red. P.G.Khramikhina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955.
43 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu.

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

38145. KHRAMIKHIN, P.

Vozrozhdenyy gigant. (Leningr. Myasokombinat im. Kirova). Myas.
industriya SSSR, 1949, No 6, s. 12-16

KHRAKIKHIN, P., BRANDT, V.

Meat Industry and Trade

New production resources. Mias, ind. SSSR no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. Unclassified.

TUGUNOV, S.; GARLINSKAYA, Ye.; KHRAMIKHIN, P.

Production of cholesterol at the Leningrad Meat Combine. Mias.
ind.SSR 25 no.1:28-30 '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Leningradskiy myasokombinat.

(Cholesterol)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.; VANSETSKIY, A.; GERTSOVA, Kh.

New intensified meat refrigeration unit. Mias. ind. SSSR 26
no.3:12-14 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo myasokombinata (for Khramikhin). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo myasokombinata (for Vansetskiy). 3. Zaveduyushchaya eksperimental'no-tekhnologicheskoy laboratoriyey Leningradskogo myasokombinata (for Gertsova)
(Leningrad--Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.

The productive capacity has been broadened. **Mias.ind.SSSR 26**
no.4:23-24 '55. **(MIRA 8:10)**

1. Leningradskiy myasokombinat imeni S.M.Kirova
(Leningrad--Packing houses--Equipment and supplies)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.

How we increased the productive potential of our meat combine.
Mias.ind.SSSR 26 no.5:5-8 '55. (MLA 9:2)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo myasokombinata.
(Leningrad--Meat industry)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.

All efforts toward uninterrupted work. Mias. ind. SSSR
27 no.4:16-18 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo myasokombinata.
(Meat industry)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.

Seven-hour workday. Mias. ind. SSSR 31 no.4:46-47 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy myasokombinat.
(Hours of labor)

KHRAMIKHIN, P.

Brief summary of the year. Mias.ind.SSSR 35 no.1:29-30 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Upravleniye myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti Leningrad-
skogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

KHRAMKIN, M.F., inzh.; LISOV, G.P., inzh.

Use of water jet propellers. Sudostroenie 26 no.1:81-82
Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Ship propulsion)

KHRAMKIN, M.F., inzh.

Use of water-jet propellers in foreign countries (from foreign journals).
Sudostroenie 29 no.1:78-81 Ja '63. (MIRA 16'3)
(Ship propulsion) (Water jet)

KHRAMKIN, M.F. , inzh.

Steering booster. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:60-65 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

RUDAS, S.A., inzh.; KHRAMKIN, M.F., inzh.

Experimental investigation of the cavitation of propellers.
Sudostroenie 30 no.5:58-59 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 50197-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EPA(e)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T-2/EPA(bb)-2/
 EWA(c) Ps-4 JXT
 AM5014769 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/629.12.037 48
 45
 B+1

Kulikov, Sergey Vasil'yevich; Khrankin, Mikhail Fedorovich

Water-jet propulsion devices; theory and design calculation
 (Vedometnyye dvizhiteli; teoriya i raschet). Leningrad, Izd-vo
 "Sudostroyeniye", 1965. 271 p. illus., biblio. 2100 copies
 printed.

TOPIC TAGS: axial pump, cavitation, propeller, ship propulsion,
 propulsion, water jet propulsion

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for professional per-
 sonnel of designing offices and scientific-research institutes
 concerned with the designing of water-jet propulsion devices for
 ships; it may also be useful to advanced students at shipbuilding
 educational institutions. The book deals with problems in the
 theory and design of water-jet propulsion devices embodying ducted
 propellers or axial pumps and the theory and calculation of ducted
 propellers, and with the interaction between the water-jet propul-
 sion device and housing. Water-jet propulsion devices (including
 transverse propulsion) used for taxiing on water are also considered.

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Attention is given to the hydraulic jet propulsion devices based on the principle of the conversion of thermal energy or of the energy of compressed cold gas into the kinetic energy of the jet. The authors thank B. F. Diyev, V. V. Kopeyetskiy, and A. A. Rusetskiy. There are 64 references: 37 Soviet, 17 in English, 8 German, 1 Italian, and 1 unidentified.

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- Ch. II. Fundamentals of the theory of an ideal water-jet propulsion device -- 55
- Ch. III. Jet theory of an ideal hydraulic jet propulsion device -- 84
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AUTHOR: Oreshkin, P. T., Khrankova, M. N.

TITLE: Electrical resistivity of some technical refractories

SOURCE: Ogneupory*, ²⁹⁻no. 7, 1964, 325-328

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, chrome-magnesite, Dinas, forsterite, electrical resistivity, Chasov-Yar brick, brick, refractory conductivity

ABSTRACT: The electrical resistivity of forsterite, chrome-magnesite, Dinas, refractory products and Chasov-Yar brick was measured at 400-1550C using the EMD-217 and EMP-120 automatic balancing electronic a.c. bridges. The chemical composition of these refractories is reported in a table, showing variations in SiO_2 content from 6.36 to 59.69%, in $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{TiO}_2$ from 0.52 to 39.1%, in Fe_2O_3 from 1.21 to 6.46% and in MgO from 0 to 66.18%. The parallelepiped samples (sides 4-10 mm long) were subjected to several measurements during heating and cooling. In most cases, there was a straight-line relationship between the logarithm of the resistivity and the reciprocal of the absolute temperature, with some irregularities at high temperatures. Thus, the following empirical

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formula could be derived for the electrical resistivity of forsterite between 1060 and 1420C:

$$\rho = A \cdot e^{\frac{\Delta U}{kT}} \quad (1)$$

where A is a constant which varies slightly with the temperature T, k is Boltzmann's constant and ΔU is the activation energy. The activation energy of forsterite was 2.2 e.v. For the chrome-magnesite brick, the experimental points lay on a straight line ($R = f \frac{1}{T}$) in the range 1400-1500C. For Dinas brick, reproducible data could be obtained over a range of 1300-1400C, and the activation energy was 1.2 e.v. For Chasov-Yar domestic brick, the electrical resistivity decreased slightly during repeated measurements. The electrical resistance of light-weight refractory samples varied considerably initially, but by the fifth or sixth measurement reproducible data were obtained. Reproducible data were usually obtained at high temperatures, indicating the specific conductivity of refractory materials after high-temperature treatment. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 5 figures and 1 table.

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Card 3/3

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BAISHEV, S.B., akademik, etv.red.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., akademik, etv.red.;
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SUVOLOVA, I.I., red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.N.,
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7. AN Kazakhskoy SSR, predsedatel' otdeleniya mineral'nykh resursov AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Berukayev).
8. Zamestitel' direktora Kazakhskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Toporkov).
9. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Novokhatskiy).
10. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev).
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Gidroenergoproekta (for Lykoshin, Molokov, Khranogina)
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